

COOL IMPERTINENCE.—The impertinence of the Lewisburg Chronicle in meddling with the affairs of this county, would be decidedly refreshing if it were not so bold and stupid. The editor not only assumes the privilege of dictating to, and abusing the commissioners and the people of this county, in regard to the new Court House, but what is ten times more nauseous, professes his opinions and advice, in bad English, with as many misstatements and blunders as there are lines in the article. He gravely informs his readers among other things, that the Lewisburg bridge knocked away a few pieces of the Northumberland bridge, which is certainly news in this vicinity, and also, that "the new Court House is to be stuck into a corner of the public square, where the underground rooms, and the papers there heaved will be liable to the dampness &c, of coming flood." Now the fact is, the new Court House is located only 80 feet from the old one, and the elevation is about the same, and when the new building is completed it will stand on higher ground than the old one. We can, in some measure overlook the croakings and misstatements of some of the editors in this county, but this "foreign intervention" cannot be tolerated. We can well imagine the disappointment of the Chronicle man in finding all hopes of securing the upper townships, of this county, to be attached to their own forever vanished by the erection of the new county buildings at this place. But even under such a trial, he should learn to exercise common discretion.

The first passenger train came through to Lock Haven over the Tyrone road on Monday, May 1st, arriving about noon. Regular daily trips are now made. This road connects the Philadelphia & Erie road with the Pennsylvania railroad at Tyrone.

The remains of President Lincoln reached Springfield, Ill., and were interred on Thursday last, with solemn and imposing ceremonies.

At Richmond, Va., a boy picked up a one thousand dollar Confederate Treasury note, among the ruins of the bank building destroyed when the evacuation took place. The boy was offered ten cents in Federal currency for his prize but declined the offer.

Gen. Sherman arrived in Washington on Thursday. The 15th and 17th Corps of his army, under General Howard, began their march from Raleigh by way of Richmond to Alexandria, on April 29. The others were soon to follow.

The Sixth and other Corps of the Army of the Potomac, are in camp near Washington. A grand review will be held preparatory to mustering out of service.

NATIONAL DEBTS AND U. S. STOCKS.—The creation of national debts is not a modern improvement, but the debt of our great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great contest with Louis XIV. was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. Many financiers and economists have often deplored the great burden which had been imposed upon the industry of the country, but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and business both pronounced that the fatal day had certainly arrived. David Hume said that, although, by taxing its energies to the utmost, the country might possibly live through it, the experiment must never be repeated, even a small increase might be fatal. Granville said that nations who sink under it unless some portion of the debt was borne by the American Colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and, instead of diminishing, added another hundred millions to the burden. Again, says Macaulay, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of her Napoleonic wars in 1816, its debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars, or nearly one half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stout heart, the firmest belief in national progress and the national development, might have been overthrown. But in the presence of this mountain of obligation, to say anything of her vast colonial possessions, the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge but 12 1/2 per cent. against it. All that rest Britain has done in paying her debt, shall do, and more, with ours. We have not territories untouched by the plow, lines of all precious metals of which we have opened the doors, a population of life, energy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and of the old countries pouring into the bosom of our giant and ever-to-be-united republic. During the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength and all the world over, our national strength is but another name for national credit. "As good as United States" will soon be synonymous the world over with "as good as British Consols." For part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, worth seven and three-tenths annual interest is just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher, and our timid brethren, who shipped gold to London and invested in consols, now glad to sell out and invest at home a round gold, and serves them right.

FRANCHISE PUNISHED.—A correspondent of the New York Times gives another instance of the treachery of a rebel, who paid it with the forfeit of his life. After being formally surrendered, and the Kilpatrick was marching through the town, an officer belonging to Wheeler's command, who, with some of his men, were engaged in plundering a store near the market-house, rushed into the street and shot the rebel at the head of the column; he was instantly missed by the plow, and his body was instantly buried in the ruins of his staff. Chase was instantly made a ruffian captured. In less than ten minutes he was swinging by his neck from the gallows.

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Vigorous Operations Ordered Against Rebel Pirates.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring that "Whereas, Armed resistance to the authority of this Government in certain States heretofore declared to be in insurrection may be regarded as virtually at an end, and the persons by whom that resistance, as well as the operations of insurgent cruisers were directed, are fugitives or captives; And Whereas, It is understood that some of these cruisers are still infesting the high seas, and others are preparing to capture, burn, and destroy vessels of the United States; The President enjoins all naval, military, and civil officers of the United States, and all citizens, to use all lawful means, to arrest the cruisers, and to bring them into a port of the United States, in order that they may be prevented from committing further depredations on commerce, and that the persons on board of them may no longer enjoy impunity for their crimes.

And he further proclaims and declares that if, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for this proclamation to become known in the ports of nations claiming to be neutral, the said insurgent cruisers, and the persons on board of them, shall continue to receive hospitality in the said port, the Government will deem itself justified in refusing hospitality to the public vessels of such nations in the ports of the United States, and adopting such measures as may be advisable towards vindicating the National sovereignty.

The President has also issued an executive order to re-establish the authority of the United States and execute the laws within the geographical limits known as the State of Virginia.

It is ordered that all acts and proceedings of the political, military, and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion, within the State of Virginia, against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, John Letcher, and William Smith were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void. All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend, or attempt to exercise any political, military, or civil power, authority, jurisdiction, or right, by, through, or under Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, and his confederates, or under John Letcher, or William Smith, or any confederates, or under any pretended political, military, or civil commission or authority issued by them, or of them since the 17th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

The secretaries of the State, War, Treasury, Navy and the Interior Departments, and the Postmaster General, are ordered to proceed to put in force all the laws of the United States pertaining to their several departments; and the district judge of such district to proceed to hold courts within the said State in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress.

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END OF THE WAR. Surrender of Dick Taylor to Gen. Canby.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8, via Cairo, May 8.—Gen. A. J. Smith, with his command, occupied Montgomery, on the 25th ult., and Gen. Steele occupied Selma on the 27th.

On Sunday last Gen. Canby met Dick Taylor fifteen miles from Mobile, and opened negotiations for the surrender of the rebel forces. Nothing decisive was determined upon, but Taylor was allowed several days to consider the proposition. It is believed he has accepted the terms before this, as he must have been influenced to that end by the surrender of Johnston.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Times has a Washington despatch, which says: "Information was received at army headquarters today, of the final and complete surrender of Dick Taylor's forces in Alabama and Mississippi to Gen. Canby. It is a remarkable fact that this news and other despatches from Gen. Wilson were received by telegraph direct from Macon, Ga., to this city. Gen. Wilson is still in Macon, and the telegraph lines through North and South Carolina and Georgia are intact. The escape of Davis is, therefore, next to impossible.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Major Cooper, with a rebellion 150 strong, surrendered to Gen. Sandtown, at Springfield, Mo., on Saturday, and took the oath of allegiance.

THIRTY OF PRICE'S MEN took the oath at Cassville yesterday, and considerable numbers are arriving from other points.

CAIRO, (Illinois) May 8.—The steamer Atlantic brought 9 hundred and eighty-five rebel prisoners from New Orleans to Vicksburg.

Wm. Murphy, the notorious rebel boatman, captured at New Orleans, was also brought up, and taken to St. Louis in charge of United States Detective Dunford.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—A gentleman who has just arrived here from North Carolina reports that the rebel troops surrendered by Johnston are greatly demoralized and nearly beyond the control of their officers, who are striving to march them to their respective States. The officers have become the objects of scorn from the soldiers, as such as their lives are worth, they are hurrying away from the lines. Quite a number have been murdered by their soldiers, who seem to be tempted to murder them to get possession of the small sums of specie which the officers are understood to possess. The rebel soldiers express intense feeling against Jefferson Davis and various members of his Cabinet, and there is no doubt that if he or any of the leaders of the rebellion fall into their hands they will be badly. At last accounts our cavalry were in vigorous pursuit of Jeff. Davis.

THE SURRENDER OF DICK TAYLOR CONFIRMED.—GENERAL NEWS. CAIRO, May 9.—Despatches from Memphis confirm the surrender of Dick Taylor to Gen. Canby.

Unrestricted trade has been resumed in the district of West Tennessee, except with articles contraband of war.

About fifty more dead bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Bodcan, of Gen. Grant's staff, has been sent to investigate the causes of the disaster. He has arrived at Memphis, and will also go to Vicksburg.

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EUROPE. Effect of the Good and Bad News.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steamship America has arrived, with Southampton (England) advices of April 26th.

The Times says: "The end has come at last, and the great American war is virtually closed by Lee's surrender of the army of Virginia. The tone of the correspondence between Grant and Lee is honorable to both, and the conditions were such as it was to disgrace for an overmatched army to accept. Not even Napoleon's grand army could count a series of more brilliant victories than the army of Virginia. They were victorious until victory was no longer to be achieved by human valor, and then they fell with honor. Two years ago Lee might have escaped Lynchburg, but now the Federal Generals move as quick, and attack as rapidly as Napoleon's marshals. The Federal army is entitled to rank among the very first of military nations, and all attempts to establish a Southern Confederacy must be abandoned."

The Times (London), April 25th, says: "With the defeat of the Southerners ends the gravest difficulties of the Federal Government. After the restoration of the Federal authority and the reduction of the South to obedience, an overwhelming prospect will open before Lincoln's Administration. Much lies between the conquest of the South and the restoration of the Union. In the face of the political problems of an unexampled difficulty to be confronted, such questions as the regeneration of the currency, reform of the tariff, and the management of the national debt, important as they are, may appear insignificant.

Notwithstanding the strong sympathy felt for the South at Liverpool, the intelligence of Lee's surrender has excited a great satisfaction causing increased confidence in commercial circles.

The London Times, in Monday's leader, also says: The fall of Richmond has been followed by military disasters from which it is impossible that the South can recover. The Times says there seems on the part of President Lincoln a desire to conciliate his vanquished fellow citizens, under the guidance of Mr. Seward, who has creditably distinguished himself in the Cabinet by moderate counsels, and whose life will, we trust, be spared at this crisis to the Union. He may by gentle means restore tranquility, and perhaps before his term of office expires calm in some degree animosities which have been raised by three years of war.

The daily News of Monday, after complimenting Lee for surrendering, alludes to Lincoln's notification to foreign nations to withdraw the regulations to which Federal vessels are now subjected in their ports, says this notice will not affect the U. S. as with her harbors at Halifax and in the West Indies we have no commerce, and much less remains in the ports of the United States. It is therefore probably directed against other nations, whose constantly impending threat of recognition of the South has, during the war, so added to the difficulties and perplexities of the North. Yet it will be right in the American Government to recognize the Confederates as belligerents; it must allow foreign nations to act towards both sides on the same footing when the rebellion is so far crushed that the remaining armies are dispersed, the remaining cities occupied, and those who still resist are hung as rebels. The North may claim on other nations the acknowledgement that the state of war has ceased. The time we hope and think is very near, but till it comes we cannot help following the Federal example and recognizing the Confederates as belligerents.

The length of the Atlantic cable now completed is 1,993 miles, and 1,400 miles are already on board the Great Eastern.

POINT AU BASQUE, May 6.—The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 27th, via Londonderry on the 28th ult., arrived at this point at 2 1/2 o'clock this afternoon. Her arrival is five days later than those already received.

The London corn market was short of supplies, and there was a better business doing in English and foreign wheat at an advance in prices.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT IN ENGLAND.—PORT AU BASQUE (L. C.) May 6, via CAIRO (Me), May 7.—The Hibernian has passed this place en route for Quebec. She has thirty five cabin and four hundred and twenty six steerage passengers. The steamer arrived at Southampton on the 28th ultimo. In the House of Lords, on Thursday night, Earl Russell, and in the House of Commons, Sir George Grey, on behalf of Lord Palmerston, gave notice that they would on the 1st of May move an address to the Queen expressing their sorrow and indignation at the assassination of President Lincoln, and praying that they may that expression of feeling to the American Government. Two great meetings were held at Liverpool, which, after appropriate speeches had been delivered, adopted resolutions expressive of horror and deep sorrow at the assassination.

The commercial body of London had adopted similar resolutions, and likewise official bodies in various towns and provinces.

The Americans in London assembled in Grosvenor Hotel on the invitations of F. Wood. The meeting adjourned till the 1st of May, when Minister Adams will preside at a mass meeting of Americans at St. James' Hall.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adopted an address expressing grief at President Lincoln's assassination and the chamber has been draped in his honor.

Paris letters state that the most profound and universal regret and indignation is expressed at the assassination.

Mr. Mason, in a letter to the Index, repeats the crime in behalf of the rebel States.

Can Take Care of Himself.—In a recent speech, ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, said: "As to the cant about the negro's ability to take care of himself, he had these facts to relate, and he would do so without comment. In 1862 the Rebel Legislature of South Carolina passed a law to expunge from the expungement of the 5,000 free negroes of Charleston. The committee reported against it, and stated that those 5,000 free negroes paid into the treasury of Charleston annually \$25,000, and that their property amounted to \$1,500,000. Out of that amount of property \$300,000 worth of cotton and \$200,000 worth of rice, and 9,000 free negroes of New Orleans in 1860 were worth as much per capita as the white people of Louisiana; that these free negroes had their own schools, their own benevolent societies, &c. These facts, he contended, proved that the free negro was capable of taking care of himself. He also stated that a lady who owned 300 negroes in 1860 told him that she had lost them all but 200 by the beginning of 1864. That year she made a contract with them to cultivate her farm on the shares, and that last year, under such a system, where the negro was working for himself as well as for his mistress, the 200 made her more money than 500 had done in slavery."

The miners in California are domesticating mountain cats.

Another silver mine has been discovered in Virginia City, Nevada.

Senator Sumner is to deliver an eulogy on President Lincoln, in Boston, on the 31st day of June.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

It is said that Jeff Davis has rented a house in Porto Rico through an agent in that city.

Steamboat navigation has commenced on Lake Winnepissaukee.

Payne, the assassin of the Seward family, has made a full confession of his crime.

Out of eight thousand, rank and file, prisoners of war confined last week in Fort Delaware, but three men declined to renew their allegiance to the United States.

A colored woman in Marietta, Ohio, brought to her minister five dollars. It was the first money she ever earned. She wanted it to begin a monument to Abraham Lincoln.

John C. Fremont has bought a country seat at Tarpytown, N. Y.

It is prophesied that the coming summer will be the hottest in ten years.

A young man while trout-fishing in Rochester, Mass., caught his hook in a bone of a human arm. Search was immediately made and skeleton found, which was identified by alreeds of clothing and buttons to be that of Gilson Cushman, who left his home in a state of mental aberration February 13, 1858, and has never been heard of since.

They are getting \$37 worth of gold per ton from quartz dug from Baker's Mountain, in the town of Moscan, Maine. Some \$22 in gold and \$2 in nickel have been obtained from a ton of rock taken from a ledge near Norwich, Conn.

The bodies of the "first martyrs of the rebellion"—Ladd and Whitney—were deposited under the monument at Lowell on Friday evening last.

At the late inundation at Sorel, in Canada, thirty-five lives were lost, the property to the amount of \$83,000.

Seventy-six rebel flags were presented to the War Department, on Monday last, by General Gibbon, commanding 24th Army Corps.

The petroleum excitement in Iowa is increasing. Companies have been formed in Des Moines and other points, with capital sufficient to give the section a through test.

Among a party of emigrants recently arriving at New London is an Irish couple with twenty-three children.

The milkmen of Syracuse, N. Y., have voluntarily reduced the price of milk to six cents a quart.

The net profit on all the crude petroleum produced in this country is not far from \$20,000 per day, or nearly \$11,000,000 yearly.

The Stuyvesant pear tree, in New York city, is in full blossom for the two hundred and twentieth season.

When the Lincoln family remove to Chicago, Captain Robert Lincoln will establish himself as a lawyer there.

Milton, Vt., has made 100,000 pounds of maple sugar this season.

The Governor of New York has signed the act authorizing the erection of a new Capitol at Albany.

REBEL SURRENDERS.—There is no organized rebel army now left of any strength.—Jeff Thompson surrendered his army on the 2d of May, and Gen. Echols has surrendered in southwestern Virginia. Eastern Tennessee is now clear. Basil Duke, with all his sagabonds, having fled into Arkansas.

The present rate of wages in the oil regions in this State is moderate. Drillers and engineers get from \$2 to \$2.50 per day and board; mechanics get from \$3 to \$3.

In St. Louis, the other day, the relatives and friends of a young lady who had died at a distant water-cure establishment, and whose remains had been forwarded by express, assembled to take a parting view of the countenance of the dear deceased, when, upon opening to coffin, the face of a man met their astonished gaze. The expression had blanched, and the body of the young lady had gone to Chicago.

W. P. Powell, a colored man, has been appointed notary public by the Governor of New York, and on Wednesday took the oath of office. He is the first colored man who has occupied such a position in that city.

Among the passengers in the Fulton, from New York, for Hilton Head, S. C., Associate Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, who returns to his home in Savannah, for the first time in four years.

MORE REWARDS FOR JEFF DAVIS.—It is believed that the reward of \$100,000, offered for the apprehension of Jeff Davis, will soon be increased to one million dollars, as well by Governmental action as by the liberal patriotism of the people. In Chicago about \$300,000 have already been raised for the purpose, and many other prominent citizens have done as well.

WHY OLD WAS ARRESTED.—The Richmond Whig, of Thursday, announces the arrest of Robert Old, late of this city, but who recently fled to the commission of exchange. It is said that the government took this course because of certain information that he had appropriated the money, clothes, etc., sent from the North for our suffering prisoners. On the proceeds of this robbery he is said to have fared sumptuously, and been the most showy man in Richmond.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY EARLY.—This rebellious chief, who distinguished himself so little in the Valley, is lying sick in Lynchburg, a prisoner in our hands. He went to southwestern Virginia, but losing all hope of success and heart in the war, gave up gracefully to our forces and the re-enslavement.

The Chicago Times, which has eulogized Mr. Lincoln since his death, and denounced his assassin in set terms, thus expressed itself in its issue of July 1st, 1864: "He (President Lincoln) could not be more worthless dead than he is living, but would be infinitely less mischievous, and his corpse, repulsive as it would be in its freshest state and most appropriate habiliments would yet be the most appropriate sacrifice which the insulted nation could offer in atonement for its submission to his imbecility and despotism."